as I have shown this to be? An i stitution so baleful in its influences, so calculated for the pro-pagation of sin and misery, and prolific of so many burdensome responsibil ties to the human family? Sir, philanthropy shudders at the thought of its

erpetuity. Sir, like all other vices the vice of marriage has its manifold allurements, and these allurements are but the baits of Satan to win men and women into the snare of matrimony, and once caught they are the ready workers of his sins—the propagandists of his iniquities. This matrimony parent of vices, this

"Vice is a monster of as frightful mien As to be hated needs but to be seen." But, alas! for the instability of our depraved

natures-it tempts us as the serpent tempted Eve, "For seen too oft familiar with its face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

I have shown, sir, how utterly at variance and that it is even contrary to those laws enacted by that it is even contrary to those laws enacted by the wisdom of Congress for the government of this District. I will now proceed to show that it is in direct opposition even to the mandates of the Scriptures. The most wise, the most eloquent, the most learned of the apostles in a particular emphatic manner, has placed the fiat of his injunction—the denunciation of his anathemas against their unsanctified—their unholy marriage state.

Sir, I will give you the text, chapter, and verse. which place the veto upon this corrupting insti-tution. He at the teachings of whose wisdom the most learned sages of antiquity were wont to listen with the most profound silence and solemn atten-tion; he at whose eloquence monarchs qualled and judges on the very justice seat renounced their judgments; be upon whose philosophy the most powerful of all Christian associations was d, and has existed through centuries and centuries, and continues to exist, exercising a powerful control upon mankind, heathen and Christian-an institution which at one time swayed the empires, states, and sovereignties, of all Christendom; he from whose texts, every Sabbath, in the Christian churches of every seet throughout the world, sermons are preached for the confirmation of the believer and the conversion of the skeptic; the apostle from whose sacred principles Ignatius Loyola founded the order of the Jesuits; the apostle who turned pale Agrippa and made Felix tremble—the apostle Paul ounced the married state in 1st Corinthians, 7th chapter, commencing with the 82d verse, as

"32. But I would have you without carefulness. He that is unmarried careth for the things that belong to the Lord, how he may please the Lord; "33. But he that is married careth for the things that are of the world, how he may please

"34. There is a difference, also, between a wife and a virgin: The unmarried woman careth for the things of the Lord, that she may be holy in body and in spirit; but she that is married careth the things of the world, how she may please

"35. And this I speak for your own profit; not that I may cast a snare upon your own profit; not that I may cast a snare upon you, but for that which is comely, and that ye may attend upon the Lord without distraction."

"40. But she is happier if she so abide after my judgment; and I think also that I have the spirit of God."

unhappy state. The gallows on which the mal-factor suffers, the gyves that fetter the felon, the stocks, and the whipping post, have all been made subjects of jest by the heartless, who forget the pain and suffering of the victims in the ridi-cule excited by their positions. So it is with those in the married state—we forget their tor-ments and miseries, and are only mindful of the ridiculous position to which they have heedlessly ridiculous position to which they have heedlessly reduced themselves.

Fabulists, painters, and poets, have all exercised their wits upon the follies, absurdities, and misfortunes, of married life. Esop, in his fable of the fox who had lost his tail, makes him advis the other foxes to cut off theirs also, as the mar ried man, having lost his liberty, advises matri-mony to his friends. The masterly works of Hogarth are replete with ridiculous caricatures of the marriage state. Shakspeare's wit teems with illustrations of the follies and faults of husband and wife, and his pages are filled with taunts and sarcasms on the silly wight whose lot it is

"To suckle fools and chronicle small beer."

The common jester makes it the sport of his harlequin on the stage make it food for mirth and laughter. The professional joker finds in it an unfailing topic, and the penny-a-liner gleans from

"To point a moral or adorn a tale There is a happy illustration of the folly of mat rimony in a recent story:

A little tailor knocked at the gates of Paradi-

and asked admittance. St. Peter demanded had been to Purgatory.

"No," replied he, "but I've been married." "Oh," said the Saint, "you've been mairie have you-then you can certainly come in."

Next appeared a burly alderman, "with good fat capon lined." He, too, asked admission.
"Have you been in Purgatory?" juquired the

"No," quoth the Alderman, "but I've been

"Twice married!" echoed Peter.

gone, sir! we want no fools here."

The perverseness of human nature is awful the extreme. That which is strongest prohibite the extreme. That which is strongest prohibited is most coveted; that which is most severely punished is soonest committed. Eve ate of the forbidden fruit, and lost Paradise to her and her heirs forever—that Paradise which was truly a Heaven on Earth, where marriage was not—for what priest or parson performed the ceremony for Adam and Eve? None—there was no marriage in Eden, else it had not been Paradise. It was not until our first parents were driven forth to toil and live by the sweat of the brow that Cain

to toil and live by the sweat of the brow that Cain was born—the first responsibility for their sin—the first murderer.

Marriage was not decreed between Adam and Eve until after their fall, as a punishment for their transgressions; and its crimes, its cares, and its responsibilities, from generation to generation, have been visited upon men who, like Adam, yield to the blandishments and temptations of women, and partake of things that are forbidden. Satan, in the form of the serpent, came not to Adam, for in the dignity of his manhood he would have sourned the viper; but it was the vanity. have spurned the viper; but it was the vanity, the perverseness, the folly, of Eve, that yielded to the tempter. Adam yielded to the blandishments of the woman, who was made from himself, "his of the woman, who was made from himself, "his better part," and was alone able, after herself

Decame corrupted, to corrupt him.

I would invoke you, my hearers of the sterner sex, to con well and ponder well on the first few chapters of the book of Genesis, and they will teach you how, through woman, sin first came into the world; how marriage was the conequence of her transgressions; and how, through who were divorced nine years ago. In the mean marriage, the punishment for the sin has been marriage, the punishment for the sin has been marriaded and his wife died propagated from generation to generation through all the succeeding generations of the world.

or moral man can advocate a system so teeming would invoke you to beware of the example of with immorality, falsehood and moral corruption, Adam, who, through his eredulous, confiding, noble, and generous nature, was won upon by the seductive charms of the woman, until he had forfeited his glorious inheritance, and was driven forth from the spontaneous luxury of Paradise, a very slave, to toil and to suffer, and by the sweat of his brow to earn the pitiful prerogative, the poor privilege, to live.

of his brow to earn the pitiful prerogative, the poor privilege, to live.

I would invoke you, my fair hearers of the gentler sex, daughters of the sinful Eve, to beware of the temptations that surround you. Since the transgression of your first mother, the will serpent has grown more cunning in sin. He will tempt you not alone with golden fruit. He will assail you with the promises of a life of luxury and ease—with the gratification of every whim and fancy that art can supply, or fashion furnish and fancy that at can supply, or fashion furnish-or, if he finds that you are not to be tempted by the ambition of worldly show and display, if he discovers that you are of a sentimental disposition, he will bull you with music and poetry—he will paint to you in the most vivid colors the joys and delights of "love in a cottage" or some unostenta tious city home, where you may dwell in a state of beatitude, loving and beloved—the centre of affection—the nucleus of all the tender assiduities—the recipient of all the homage that poor deluded man can pay to the earthly object of his adoration; or he will picture to you some rural re-treat, where, besides all these, the richest of fruits shall cluster around you-flowers spring up in you path, and blooming bowers woo you to their shady recesses; but, beware, I charge you, beware, for

"The slime of the serpent is over them all," Wealth, splender and fashion may fade like ream-your city home with all its alluremen may be knocked into fragments by the hammer of the auctioneer—your "cottage of love" may fade into a rustic farm house—your fruits and flowers into beets and cabbages—the objects of your en-dearments into cows, poultry and pigs—all of your sentimentality may vanish, and you become a slipshod housewife, knitting and darning socks— sewing rips in your husband's unmentionables and buttons on his shirts, milking cows, churning but-ter, feeding pigs, and surrounded by crying evis. ter, feeding pigs, and surrounded by crying evils— nursing the last responsibility—the last, hopeful promise of your deluded marriage—and this, the gentleman on the other side tell us, constitutes the happiness of the marriage state, for which they have so earnestly labored.

The season of courtship, sir, is a season of de light, because it is a period of promise and hope "Hope springs eternal in the human breast."

When we have obtained possession of a long lesired object, it loses value in our estimati Man is never contented. He never attains happ ness, but is always in pursuit of it. That whic he thinks will assure it is no sooner in his posses sion than he feels disappointment, and longs fo some other object which he thinks will gratify hi some other object which he thinks will gratify his cravings—and that he aspires to obtain—or deeming it beyond his reach, sinks into despondency and despair. In such manuer is he lured by the wiles and artifices of woman into the marriage state where he fondly hopes to obtain happiness—but only sinks into despondency, and hypocritically endeavors to seem what he is not—a happy

Women in a similar manner are lured by their own fancies and imaginations, and the tempter becomes the tempted. The imagination of the maide "40. But she is happier if she so abide after my judgment; and I think also that I have the spirit of God."

Thus saith Paul; and long before Paul, the wisest man that ever lived, even Solomon—who had the largest experience of marriage of any man of whom we read in history, sacred or profane—uttered his denunciations, drawn from long practical experience and sanctified by wisdom grown hoary with years. In the bitterness of his heart—in his venerable age, with his hundreds of wives about him, he was forced to exclaim—

"All is vanity—vanity and vexation of spirit!"

Apart, sir, from its immorality, its illegality, and the sinfulness of it, the married state should be avoided, as placing both men and women in the most ridiculous attitudes, to provoke the jest and the ridicule, the caricature and the sarcasm, of depraved and revengeful malice. Though it is a state eminently calculated to awaken pity and call forth the benevolence of the philanthropist, yet a large portion of mankind look only at the felly and criminality which have produced it, and consider it a just punishment for those who have wilfully placed themselves in such a miserable and unhappy state. The gallows on which the malefactor suffers, the gyves that fetter the felon. pictures married life to her as an elysium in which

felicity which goes on through all the catalogs of verations and grievances, annoyances and mi fortunes, to end only in death, separation, divorce. Most true is the maxim that those

"Who marry in haste repent at leisure." the inevitable consequence. For my own part, even though I ever so dearly loved some beautiful Desdemona— Yes, let them marry as they will, repentance

"I would not my unhoused free condition Put into circumscription and or For the sea's worth."

After what I have proven, Mr. President, of the After what I have proven, Mr. President, of the horrid condition of married life, let fools marry, if they will, and endure the evils and responsibilities of matrimon; but, for "my single self," so long as I remain a contented bachelor I shall never cease to consider matrimony a lure, a snare, a trap set to catch the liberty and happiness of man; and, sir, I shall continue to denounce it until I attain that "consummation most devoutly to be wished," the partner of my choice," to share with me all the cares and the joys—the endearments and the responsibilities of a happy married state. Sir, I have done.

## BANK REFORMS.

The following is the substance of a bill pendin

before the legislature of Tennessee:
"1st. That no bank shall issue notes payable "1st. That no bank shall issue notes payable at any place except where issued. 2d. That no bank shall have office or branch or agency for discount.
3d. That all notes of \$5 or under shall be withdrawn from circulation by the first day of January, 1869; all of \$10 and under by the first day of January, 1860; and all of \$20 and under by the first of January, 1861. 4th. That no note of similar amounts after the date aforesaid shall be issued. Section 5 prohibits the circulation of all notes of the banks of other States of the amounts specified after the dates aforesaid. Section 6 provides for the individual liabilities of stockholders after the exhaustion of the effects of the bank. Section 7 provides that the chartered banks shall accept this act as part of their charter; and in the event of act as part of their charter; and in the event of their refusal to do so, it shall be the duty of the attorney general to institute suit for their forfeiture. Every violation of the respective provisions of this bill is made a misdemeanor."

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Balt ore Sup writes as follows:

"A decided feeling is exhibited here in favor of "A decided feeling is exhibited here in favor of the prohibition of bank notes under \$10. Some prominent citizens are in favor of carrying the limit up to \$25, so that paper as currency shall not interfere with the free circulation of even the highest denomination of coin. There is much reason in favor of \$25 notes as the lowest denomination of bank bills. Measures are already being taken to memorialize the legislature on the subject, and there is very little doubt that a law will be passed to limit the issue to at least \$10.

This is the right kind of reform. Exclude from

This is the right kind of reform. Exclude fre circulation all bills under ten, or twenty dollars and the specie basis will be greatly enlarged, coin will then become the circulationg medium for al the small and ordinary transactions of life, and bills for commercial purposes, and for large trans actions. Such a measure would diffuse speci throughout the country, and among farmers, mer chants and laborers.

A REMARKABLE CASE .- A marriage took pl in Fairfax county, on Saturday last, of a couple who were divorced nine years ago. In the mean time the man has been married and his wife died,

## THE AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 4, 1857.

The following extracts from letters under the sign manual of Mr. Buchanau, disclose the eminent consistency of this distinguished head of the great National Democratic party. That which Mr. Buchanan firmly maintained to be orthodox in 1848 and 1856, it strikes him with amazement in 1857 to find that any one should venture to assert:

JAMES BUCHANAN IN 1848. "Having urged the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, the inference is irresistible, that Compromise, the inference is irresistible, that Congress, in my opinion, possesses power to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories."

[Buchanan's Letter to Sandford.

JAMES BUCHANAN IN 1856. "This legislation—the Kansas and Nebraska bill—is founded on principles as free government itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall not exist within the limits."—Acceptation of nomination for the Presiden

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN IN 1867. PRESIDENT BUCHANAN IN 1867.

"Slavery existed at that period [when the Kansas and Nebraska bill was passed] and still exists in Kansas under the Constitution of the United States. This point has at last been decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted, is a mystery. If a confederation of soverign States acquire a new territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the parties can have no right to exclude the other from its engagement, by prohibiting them from taking into it whatever is recognised to be property by a common Constitution."—Letter to Silliman.

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN. For First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards, Henry ohnson, residence 409 K street. For Georgetown, (The Embodymeut.) For Sixth Ward, George T. Dykes. For Fifth and Seventh Wards, Morrisher Shall-

HENRY BOYER, Agent for Alexandria

POBTRAIT OF A "MODEL REPUB-LIG" UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE, MURDERS, SUICIDES, ASSAULTS, BUR-SLARIES, AND LARCENIES, AND ACCI-DENTS OF ALL SORTS, FORM A GLOWING CHAPTER IN THE RECORDS OF THE DAY. [N. Y. Correspondence Nat. Intel.

"THE RECORDS OF CRIME ARE BLACK ENOUGH THE PAST WEEK—NO LESS THAN SEVEN CASES OF MANSLAUGHTER AND A HEARTLESS CASE OF INFANTICIDE."

" NINE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO BANKS HAVE SUSPENDED."

"MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAVE BEEN AND WILL BE THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT THIS WINTER."

"DESTITUTION AND DISTRESS STARE US

ANOTHER PORTRAIT OF "A MODEL RE-PUBLIC" UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE. "We, of the old Republican party, used to charge the Federalists with infidelity to our free institutions when they maintained that the people were their own worst enemies. But the rapid growth of crime, and the defiance of law and order which have recently written the annals of our free country in blood, would go a good way to prove

that there was more truth in the imputed Fed dogma than was conceded by their political adversaries. Pitched battles with fire-arms now take place in our cities, not only in the darkness of night, when ruffianism was wont to cloak its crimes, but in open day, among citizens of the same town, and without any rational cause that would justify even a fair round of boxing. The untranmelled freedom of elections, heretofore the and a man now advances to the polls to give vote at the hazard of his life.—Nat. Int.

ANOTHER PORTRAIT OF A "MODEL RE PUBLIC'S UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.

"The city of Washington was on Saturday night the scene of riot, bloodshed, and pillage. Hun-dreds of armed ruffians held possession of the streets, and fire-arms were heard in various quarters. It is difficult to learn the particular deeds of the night, or the persons by whom they were enacted; for the ruffians operate in clans, and those clans are protected and fostered in their organized capacity by the Corporation itself.-The States.

CELIBACY VS. MATRIMONY

We refer our readers to an admirable origina literary article on our first page, entitled Celibacy vs. Matrimony. It abounds in wit and humor and possesses great ingenuity in the arrangement of its argument, as well as aptness in its tions, and adroitness in its illustrations

Contributions by office-holders made, to be sent into the adjoining counties, to be used for electioneering purposes. A denial challenged. The contributions are known.

GOVERNOR LIGON AT THE NORTH-ERN LIBERTY MARKET HOUSE.

A great excitement was produced on Monda morning by the announcement that his Excellency was at the Northern Liberty market-house search of some influential member of the fire com having been denied the privilege by the "State Hose Company" on account of cowardice. Dili gent search was made for him by several of his political sympathizers, but he was not to be found. The probability is, after obtaining something to est, he left for a more congenial climate, that see tion of our city being too hot for him. We un derstand that the city authorities design offering a reward for bim. He has muskets for sale.

AMERICAN MEETING AT LAUREL. One of the most enthusiastic meetings that has been witnessed for some years was held at Laurel ast evening, the 2d instant, at William Hurley's

The speakers were Selby Clark, Esq., the ind pendent American candidate for Cierk of the County Court, and T. J. Simmons, of Washington. Resolutions were unanimously adopted to sup-port none but those who stand square on the

merican platform. The greatest harmony prevailed, and ev mber of the party present determined to take off his coat, and work energetically for the succ of the State and county ticket.

Mayor Swann's course was triumphantly lorsed. The meeting adjourned about I o'clock.

> NATIONAL OBSERVATORY. Extinguished Meteors

Major General Gideon J. Pillow, of ditch no ety, with he pen

Samuel Yorke AtLee, of mo with the pen. Thomas Conn Donn, of street-se

VESPASIAN AMERICANUS.

WHAT ARE WE COMING TO! Our community have already been apprised that Governor Wass, of Virginia, has sent 3000 mus-kets to Governor Ligon, to be used, of course, on the day of the State election in Baltimore, and that 400 United States muskets have been sent to in Baltimore, from the United States armory at Harpers Ferry, to be used, undoubtedly, by the Plunder Party, on the same day, to shoot down

Americans at the polls, as they were shot down by United States Marines, or foreigners, in Marine uniforms, here on "Bloody Monday." A Governor of one State sending arms to the Governor of another State to be used on the day of election! The Federal Government sending arms to a Governor of State, to be used as Brit ish muskets were used in Boston in 1770, for murdering American citizens! Good Heavens! what have we come to? Do we live in a free country, or under a despotism? Do we live in a country where every citizen feels that he is protected by the Ægis of the law, and may without being put in bodily feer, exercise all the rights which the Constitution and laws guarantee to him, or do we live in a land degraded by mob-law, mobs being encouraged and armed by the very government

stituted for our protection? These are serious and important questions, which are now coming home feelingly to every man, woman and child, and which every man asks himsel and puts to his neighbor.

By controlling the streams of money which flow out from the public Treasury, and causing them to run into the pockets of their partisans and favorites, the "Plunder Party" has for many years past virtually had possession of the purse, and now, not content with that, they are wielding the sword also to control elections, and make vassals and slaves of the people of the United States. The experiment was first tried in Kaneas; and what disgraceful scenes that chosen battle-ground has presented for the last two years or more, al know. The experiment was next tried here in this city, under the eye and nose of the President. on the first Monday of June last, now known as "BLOODY MONDAY." And now another experiment is to be, or was intended to be, tried in Baltimore, at the election, to day. We shall see whether the Federal Government dare bring their Pretorian cohorts out to overawe or shoot down the citizens of Baltimore, or whether, imitating the example of Governor Ligon, it will take counsel of Prudence, and keep its cohorts out of harm's

But whatever may be done to day with the mus-kets sent by the President of the United States. for we cannot suppose they would have been sent without his sanction—and by the Chief Executive officer of Virginia, it is evident that both these high functionaries intended they should be used We owe them no thanks therefore, if the ballotbox has not been conquered and controlled by the cartridge-box: if the freedom of the former is still maintained, it is due to the resolute firmness of Mayor Swann, rather than to any indisposition of President Buchanan or Governor Wise, to destroy the freedom of elections.

All history teaches us that Republicanism, ime, runs into Democracy, and Democracy into licentiousness and Mobocracy. Mobocracy being the rule of violence and the rabble, is nothing but avarchy and the despotism of the million, which wars especially upon property and its possessors. To escape from this horrible tyranny, all republics which have heretofore existed have taken shelter under the protection of some military hero, who and nerve and boldness and talent to rule, instead of being ruled by the lawless multitude.

If we shall progress in lawlessness hereafter, in the same ratio that we have for the last few years, how long will it be before the people of the United to save them and their property from the assassin and the incendiary?—from Mobocracy and an-

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN CONFLICT WITH THE FREEDOM OF ELECTIONS."

One of the abuses, which GENERAL JACKSON de-clared in his first inaugural speech to be his duty to reform, was that which bad "brought the patropage of the Federal Government in conflic with the freedom of elections." This was intended as a charge against the ad

inistration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, than which purer, more honest and unimpeachable, the American people never saw—not even under Gen. Washingron. But what have we since seen! What do we now daily behold? "The patronag of the Federal Government used for the direct and avoced purpose of conflicting with "the free And not only is "the patronage of the Federal Government thus used, but the Federal Government itself now steps boldly forward, and both directly and indirectly attempts to control the elections in every part of the country.

## STATE RIGHTS.

GOVERNOR WISE professes to be a southern State-rights man; but we would be glad to know what kind of State-rights man that is which permits the interference of the Executive of one State in the elections of another?

What would the Nulliflers of South Carolin have said had the Governor of Virginia or North Carolina sent 3,000 muskets to the Union men the former, with which to shoot Nullifiers, in 1833. at the time they were preparing to resist th United States laws? Is this Democracy?

Mr. James H. Robinson has been appointed to est class clerkship made vacant by the promot

Mr. Bell, agent of Mesers. Douglas & Co., of New olina on Saturday last. Bell made some con cation injurious to the latter, who made an attac upon him. He has been arrested.

The trial of treasurer Bates, at San Francisco, ha sulted in a verdict to the full amount of his bonds IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.-New York, Oct. 31

-A private despatch from Lawrence, K. T., says that Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton were obliged to leave Lecompton on account of the threats of the ultres; and are now at Benicia. Sheriff Walker with a posse of his men, is with

A document was circulated in Lawrence, invit-ing Walker to come to that place, and pledging the protection of its citizens.

HIGHLY PAGBABLE.—Col. Jeff. Davis recently delivered a speech at Pase Christian on national politics. By way of attesting his fidelity to the Union, he said:

Some of the most endearing reminiscences associations have grown out of my connection the Federal Government.

We have no doubt of it. Most of the punent Democratic politicians cannot safely lay hands on their breasts and utter the same affect sentiment.—Louisville Journal.

GENERAL SCOTT AND GENERAL PILLOW.

General Scott has published another "Card," in reply to General Pillow. The former turns a battery upon the latter, which is perfectly crushing. He says:

He says:

"Gen. Pillow speaks feelingly of 'the great and patriotic statesman who was [in 1846] Chief Magistrate of the nation, his some time law partner, who had made his a major general; the same who, early in the war, sent for me, and in the kindest and most beseeching manner solicited my personal sympathy as well as prefessional aid in conquering a peace, promising me his entire confidence and susport; the same who, before I had reached Mexico, endeavored, first, to appoint a lieutenant general to supersede me; and, failing in that, next thought of placing me under the same party, appointed a major-general, (and of course) my junior; the same who, it turns out, appointed Gen. Pillow a spy on the conduct of Mr. Trist and myself; and the same 'great and patriotic statesman who, having failed in nearly every promise he had made me, finilly, when the war had been ended, released from arrest three officers who had been engaged in a conspiracy against me; restored them, with honor, to duty; superseded me in the command of the army in Mexico; and ordered the three conspirators and myself equally before a court of inquiry!"

court of inquiry?

In a postscript General S. notices the fact that General Pillow had quoted, to sustain himself, an extract from a statement of General Quitman, and says:

"With that quotation he (P.) suddenly stops, being, no doubt, appalled with the following sentence in the same statement, in which General Quitman continues: 'After some pause [in the council] General Pillow gave his opinion in faver of waiting the arrival of General Pierce, and expressed, in detail, his concurrence with the views of the General-in-Chief on the propriety of raising and applying the money as proposed, pledging his influence as an officer and a citizen to sustain the measure!' After this exhibition it probably will not be thought important by anybody whether General Pillow has expressed any opinion at all, or a contrariety of opinions, on any given subject whatever." "With that quotation he (P.) suddenly stops

To add anything to this, would only be slaying the slain; in mercy we refrain.

THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD,-The Sun bury American states that the work on the un finished portion of this road, between Sunbury and Treverton bridge, is progressing as rapidly as ever, notwithstanding the financial troubles which have stopped almost every other improvement of the kind. The whole line, excepting one light sec tion, is in the hands of responsible contractors, who will push forward the grading of the road much of which is heavy work, as fast as the nature of the work will permit. It is the intention of the company to complete the road if possible by the

A DISCOVERY .- M. Carteron, a French Chemis has invented a fire-proof paint from a new salt dis covered by him. An experiment has been made at Neuilly, where a small theatre was built of wood which had had this salt applied to it. The boxes on the inside and the scenery had also been pain ed with it. In order to render the experimen more conclusive, the wood was sprinkled ove with spirits of turpentine. A light was applied and the whole place was soon in a blaze, and burnt furiously, but when the flames had gone out, it was found that not a single part to which the invention had been applied was in the slightest way injured

Montaigne offers the following whimsical con olation to those afflicted with gout, rheumatism gravel, &c. "These," he says, "are symptoms of a long life, just as heat, cold, rain, and hall are attendants on every long journey." Rather ueer deduction of the French philosopher.

WANTED .- By a maiden lady, a "local habits tion and name." The real estate she is not parti cular about, so that the title is good. The name she wishes to hand down to posterity"

In Ischna, Cattaraugus county, N. Y. large family named Farewell, who, it is said, have not quarrelled for many years. Not long since there was a school in their district composed of 26 scholars, all cousins, and taught by an aunt to all the children. Great district, that.

The citizens of Piqua, Ohio, held a meeting o riday last, tarred and feathered two blacks, and ordered all the free negroes in the place to leave orthwith.

A CERTIFICATE. - One of the certificates of death ritten by a "physician of large practice," re ceived at the City Inspector's Office, New York eads as follows: " Mrs. Karolyne Johnson's daw ther aged five munths and ate days died with de ishensy of life to-day under mi attendance."

Gen Nye says a good thing now and then. When Mayor Wood nominated Simeon Draper to fill the vacancy in the police commission the other day, the General turned to the Mayor and said, "I an

glad to see, sir, that you have lucid intervals !" MISSIONARIES FOR MIGRONESIA. - The ship Eliz and Ella, which cleared yesterday for Honolulu takes out as passeagers the Rev. E. P. Roberts and

She that marries a man because he is a "good match," must not be surprised if he turns out a

The ladies of the present day may, in one sense be compared to the "lilies of the field." They "toll not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." So says the Providence Post. TV

"Sonny, I don't see anything growing about ere. What does your father raise on this land? Wall, I dunow, he raises hackmatack, hoptoads, grass-hoppers, tumble-bugs, and some other gar'n weg'tables. Yesterday he raised a double easted pig-pen right under the window, and nother raised Cain.

JOHN SCHMIDT IN FUNDS.—John Schmidt is a German Banker in Louisville. He suffered a run, was compelled to suspend, but did not close his doors. He simply stuck up a notice in high Dutch doors. He simply stuck up a notice in high Dutch that he was going to have some morey pretty soon. Two days after he took down the notice and put up another stating that he had \$15,000 on hand. There was another run, and the \$15,000 was soon gone. John put up the old notice again, and next day was again in funds, when, in accordance with his old plan, he changed the notice. At last accounts there was no run on John Schmidt, and his depositors had all come back to him. That was straightforward Dutch plack and honesty.

[Buffalo Commercial Adocute.]

On Sunday last, a large number of Germans assembled at Action Hall, Thirteenth street, Philadelphia, in answer to an inflammatory call, and the theme and motto of the meeting was "Bread or Battle." They resolved to bold a grand demonstration on Friday evening, in Independence Square, and serious disorders are anticipated.

DES JARDINES DAMAGES .- The first trial on re cord, growing out of the fearful accident at the Des Jardines Bridge, Canada, took place at Brantford, on the 9th. It resulted in a verdict of \$15,000 against the company, (Great Western.)
The suit was brought by the widow of a Mr. Secord, who was one of the killed Buffalo ComFrom the Pennsylvania Inc. OUR GOVERNMENT.

The right of the President to employ the military under the pretence of executing the laws.

If the Constitution be examined it will be found that no power is conferred on the President to employ the military for the purpose of executing the laws.

This may surprise many, but it is neverth Article 1st of the Constitution confers on Congress exclusively the power "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, &c., &c.

The Constitution makes the militia the appropriate and exclusive means of executing the laws, where reserve to military aid is necessaries.

where resort to military aid is necessary.

The Constitution makes it the duty of the President to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." But it denies both to him and to Con-

ress the aid of the army for the purpose, that isthe militia, and not the army, is expressly designated for the performance of that duty.

He is to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed" by the exercise of all the powers conferred on him. Civil and ordinary powers were evidently intended by this clause of the Constitution, to be used by him. It could never have been intended that he should "take care," &c., by the

another department. The Secretary of State, in a recent despatch to Governor Walker, says:
"It may, therefore, become necessary to use the troops placed at your disposal not only to aid as a posse comitatus in executing the laws, but also to suppress an insurrection."

The Secretary and the President have clearly mistaken their powers. "To aid as a posse comitatus," is an employment of the military, not authorized by the Constitution. It is an evasion of its spirit and letter.

nsurpation of powers exclusively delegated to mother department. The Secretary of State, in

its spirit and letter.

It is quite evident that if the President can call in the military as a posse comitatus, to settle political squabbles between contending factions—that then there is no restriction upon his use of the

army. army.

The people of the United States have inherited from their British ancestry a salutary hostility to a standing army and to any interference of the military in civil affairs.

In the enumeration of grievances against the British Crown, the Declaration of Independence says:—"He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

"He has kept among us in time of peace, standing armies without the consent of our Legislandent of and superior to the civil power.

mong us."

The Constitution is singularly and explicitly exressive of a similar jealousy of the military.

Congress is invested by it with the sole power f declaring war.
Congress only can "raise and support armies."

"For quartering large bodies of armed troops

"But no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years." Congress alone has power to "provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress nsurrections and repel invasions."

The amendment to the Constitution show a

still stronger jealousy of the military. Article II says, "A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free people—the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

Article III says, "No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the con-sent of the owner—nor in time of war but in a

manner to be prescribed by him."

In the Whiskey Insurrection, 1794, a case occurred when if the Constitution authorized, the army might with propriety have been employed. A reference to the proclamation of Washington of 25th September, 1704, will show that he no where mentions the army as the means of sup-

ressing that insurrection.

He says—"Whereas from a hope that the combination against the Constitution and the laws of the United States in certain of the western counthe United States in certain of the western counties of Pennsylvania would yield to time and reflection, I thought it sufficient in the first instance rather to take measures for calling forth the militia than immediately to embody them; but the moment is now come," &c. "Now, therefore, I, George Washington, President of the United States, in obedience to that high and irresistible duty consigned to me by the Constitution, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, deplor ing," &c., &c., "do hereby declare and make equalled only by the merits of the militia sum-Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, I have re &c., &c.

A special Act of Congress was passed at a session previous to the issue of this Proclamation, authorizing the President to call forth the militia of the States mentioned for the purpose of suppressing that insurrection—but that act does not authorize the employment of the army for that purpose.

It may well be doubted whether Congress has

any power to authorize the employment of the army for any purposes than those of war with a Yet the President in his letter to the New Ha-

yen gentlemen, and the Secretary of State in his despatch to Governor Walker, seems to take it for granted, that they may employ the army—as a heriff's posse comitatus.

Such an employment of the army is in the teeth

of the express language of the Constitution —and a departure from the precedents furnished by the arlier and purer age of the Republic.

If the President may use the army to supervise lections in the Territories, he may with equal ight use it to control the elections in our great ties, or even in the rural districes. By this means

we should soon/become a military Republic —and the army as in the decline of the Roman Republic might dictate our Chief Magistrate. A STRANGE SCENE AT A THEATRE. - We translate from a letter dated Madrid, September 22, to the Independent Belge, the following account of a very remarkable incident:

very remarkable incident:

A soldier named Fuentes was lately condenined to death, for having, in a fit of passion, strick a superior officer. Since his condennation, his relatives have sought every means of approaching the Queen, from whose elemency, they were told, they might hope for his pardon. Last evenag, when the preparations for the execution were almost completed, the sister of the condenined man appeared before the Zarzuella Theatre, where it was understood the Queen was going to see Ristori, the great Italian actress. I was just going into the Colyseo, when I saw this young woman, with her hair dishevelled, begging the people to help her so that she might lay her petition at her Majesty's feet. One of the crowd, who probably knew that the Queen would not who probably knew that the Queen would not leave without having an interview with Ristori, advised the unfortunate woman to trust the fate of her brother to the great Ital an artiste.

The advice was taken; and Madan without waiting to be summoned by the Queen, and without changing her dress, hastened before Her Majesty after the first act, and presented the petition. The Queen, who had been informed of what had passed, no sooner heard the actess than she answered with evident emotion, "I pardon the unfortunate Fuentes; his punishment is commuted; assure his family of this, and believe your undertaking this noble mission." The aud was scarcely attered before the theatre rung with frantic applause. The shouts of "Viva la Reina!" and "Viva la Ristori!" lasted during the whole entracte, which was consequently unusually long. Several times in the evening the stage was covered with boquets and wreaths flung from all parts of the house. The Queen was cheered anew as she left the theatre.

SENTENCE OF JAMES O. BRAYMAN. - Chicago, Oct. 30.—James O. Brayman was yesterday sentenced to four years hard labor in the penitentiary, or stealing letters from the post office in this

Faost In Alabana. Augusta, Oct. 31.—The Mentgomery (Ala.) Mail, of Thursday, announces that a killing frost had been experienced in that